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words "You" and "I." The court holds that the monogram was not a subject within the copyright law. It was not a cut, print, or engraving, because it was not a pictorial illustration connected with the fine arts. The case would be the same, if the copyrighted book contained a cut of an ordinary coffee mill or kitchen range. It would be no infringement to reproduce the cut or actually to make the article.

Burning of Dwelling House of Wife by Husband.—The common-law offense of arson, which is much like that of Wisconsin, consists of feloniously burning the dwelling house of another. The domicile of accused having suffered a great dearth of domestic tranquility, his wife began a divorce action, secured a deed from him to the house, and dwelt alone therein. Thereafter he applied a brand to the structure. In *Kopcynski v. State*, 118 Northwestern Reporter, 863, it is held that a husband, living with his wife in a dwelling house which she owns and they both occupy, is not capable of committing the crime of arson by burning it. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin adds, however, that a married man can commit the crime by burning the home of his wife with whom he is not living and from which he had been excluded, or excluded himself, and the question of in whom the title to the property rests is immaterial.

Not Reversible Error for Court to Smile.—During the course of the trial the defendant requested the court to have one Ananias Godwin sworn and put under the rule, whereupon the court smiled. Defendant noted an exception to the smile and expression. Ananias was not tendered as a witness, nor does it appear what testimony it was intended to elicit. In *Bellamy v. State*, 47 Southern Reporter, 868, the Supreme Court of Florida remarked that it was impossible to place itself in a position to intelligently consider the harmful effect, if any, of this slight lapse from the severe judicial decorum had Ananias been before the jury as a witness. It is reasonably certain, however, that had he been presented to the jury, the biblical forbear of the name would speedily have been brought to the attention of any juror so ignorant as to be unaware of it, and that the smile was natural, even if not justified or excusable.

Can a Cow Give Adulterated Milk?—One Bosch was prosecuted for vending adulterated milk. The Agricultural Law expresses the necessary quantity of milk solids to relieve milk of the stigma of adulteration. In *People v. Bosch*, 114 New York Supplement, 65, the New York Supreme Court decided that if the milk came within the provisions of the statute it was adulterated, and that the mere fact that it was sold in precisely the same form as it was drawn from the cow was no defense.